Why the Relations With the People Are Strained.

PECULIAR DUTIES OF PEACE GUARDIANS

Mutual System of Espionage and Some of the Results.

REVOLUTIONS ON TAP

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, January 13, 1896. THE FIRST IMPRES-



sion of the tourist is that the Paris policeman is a somber, melancholy person, whose chief duty is to warn back cabs from running over tourists. The cosmopolitan sec tion of the great city -the Paris Brilliantappears to be so rich and gay, so clean and orderly that were it not for the great mob

of cass, beyond imagination in their number and their reckless driving, there would seem to be no need for a police at all. There are no drunken people, no quarrels, no lost children, no beggars, no fires. Insulting ladies on the streets is scarcely a punishable offense when the insult is accomplished politely. There appear to be no loafers to move on. There really appears to be nothing for the police to do, except to help American ladies across the Place de

In the winter time the Paris policeman wears a heavy dark-blue cloak with a hood, and high boots into which he tucks his pantaloons. His whole costume is dark blue, except his boots, which are black, likewise his shoes and belt. His buttons are silvered cotton gloves, like the policemen of Berlin. He carries a revolver in his pocket and a bayonet-sword at his side instead of a club. Seven out of ten Paris policemen wear simple mustaches, never being smooth-faced, and the others wear mustaches plus imperiales, with now and then an isolated beard. Their faces are always red on account of exposure



the weather. They are rather muscular than fat, and rather young than old. They walk half slouching, without military bearing; their manner is curt and almost sullen. They have a shifty look in the eyes. have little to do, and that they do it with-

If the Paris policeman looks like an idle, ill-natured sneak, it is because the role is ferced on him. He is not idle because he has nothing to do, but because he has done it all. He looks like a sneak recause the regulations make him, above all, a tale bearer. He is sullen because he knows he

is detested by the people.

The police of Paris are both detested and Paris, always a race by themselves, have hand-organ grinding, child labor in factoralways been complaining, arrogant, jealous. It has always been thought necessary to keep them down. They are so frivolous, encroaching and untrustworthy as indi-viduals that they must be ruled individually, like children, watched unceasingly. Paris, as a self respecting, well ordered city, may be compared to one of those fine plump young women who look so trim while braced up in their clothes; but when the unpacking time comes, when the supports are removed the fatty mass sprawls like a quivering, shapeless jelly. The difference is that Paris, so to speak, never takes off its corset—and this corset is the police.

How can you help despising a man whose whole life is passed in running to tell mamma? Even if the telling do a world of good? The Paris policeman keeps a note book, and he is always writing in it. The putting up of an awning without authorization, the pasting up of an advertisement without authority, the climbing of a tree on the part of a small boy, the washing of a pavement out of washing hours, the shaking of a rug out of the window, the attachment to one's door of a private letter box of more than sixteen centimeters in thickness, these are examples of the material he has to work on in the writing up of his diary. The contravention, as a thing apart from matter of arrest, is the French hedge around the law: "We understand by contravention any material act, voluntary or not, which is contrary to a rule or ordi-

nance of police. It is the duty of each

guardian of the peace to make a report on

every contravention he remarks in the course of his service." (Guide-Memento of the Police). The municipal regulations are

extremely minute, as harassing to individ-



upls as they are salubrious to the community—and they are enforced. The policemen are made detectives, spies, talebearers, in the public interest, and did they se their vigilance for a moment every cease their vigilance for a moment every individual Parisian would abuse the situation, while bitterly complaining of his neighbors. Imagine the nursery of a fruitful family without the constant presence of the nurse to watch the little dears, and you will realize what Paris would be without the police; only, instead of siaps and hair-pulling, there would be burnings and barricades.

The Parisians are so habituated to this domination of nurselike authority that

cash an unexpectedly arriving check. He was bubbling with happiness and high spirits. Passing a highly respectable little boy, accompanied by his father, he made a face at the younster, out of pure exuberance. It seemed to cheer the boy up, but it infuriated his father. The latter followed the astonished American, scolding and scolding, until a policeman was come across. He denounced the foreigner. There threatened to be a street gathering.

The policeman scratched his head, and invited the parties to come and have it out before the officer of the peace. They all walked around to the station house. The officer of the peace advised the injured father to withdraw his complaint; he



On the Quiet.

could find nothing in the book about makcould find nothing in the book about making faces at little boys. The little boy began to cry because his afternoon was being spoiled. The father insisted on a proces verbal. They took his complaint and his name and address, together with the American's regrets and his name and address, and the session was adjourned.

Instead of being grateful to the police for taking care of them, the Parisians look askance and mutter, just as in the nursery. More than half the actual arrests that take

More than half the actual arrests that take More than half the actual arrests that take place in Paris are for "outrages to the police." Now, an outrage means only an insult. It may be by words, for example to say to a policeman, "Spy around!" or "Cow!" "Are yeur boots perfumed?" It may be by acts, such as splashing a policeman with mud, whistling at him, or pretending to bump against him by accident. To make a face at an agent in dent. To make a face at an agent, in-stead of at a little boy, means sure arrest.

Public Report the Police.

That things have reached this point between the lower classes and the police-its measure being more than half the arrests instead of gilt, and he does not wear white of the year-is significant. The effect on both the people and the police is bad. The policeman's only friend becomes the wine merchant, who must curry favor with him; and even this coquetting of the two great forces of the city is impeded by the people's spite and jealousy. Do three citizens of the quarter, returning late at night, spy a saloon keeper handing out beer to the two policemen on the beat, they glory in the discovery, and hasten, hot-footed, to denounce the thirsty agents the next morning. Anything to give pain! The duties of the Paris police are thus seen

to divide themselves into two groups—the "signalizing of contraventions" and the keeping of the peace. As a matter of fact, life is not as safe in Paris as in New York, Berlin or London. There is an average of two deaths by violence daily, and the po-lice force is none too numerous. Of late, too, the authorities having to do with the police have been anything but united among themselves. The prefect of police is an officer of the national government; but the municipal council, which is socialistic and against the government, has a great deal to do with determining the number and payment of the policemen. The great majority of the individual councilmen are of the communistic type to at least this extent—that they bitterly resent the habitual government interference with the affirs of Paris in general and the con-sequent curtailment of their own dignity

in particular.

A member of the municipal council of Paris ought to be more honored than a deputy. Senators ought not to exist and the president should be a mere lay figure. All encroachments on the rights of wards and districts must be loudly protested against, city patronage should belong to the city, and the great metropolis of light should shine according to its own will and conscience. Municipal councillors are elected on the expression of these sentiments, and in their constant touch with the people the theme of the misdoings of the poingmen who have been to the Poste or De-pot cry "Bravo!" Loafers and tramps, not to speak of the criminals, find their dearest

sentiments echoed. A Singular Condition.

The newspapers themselves, hampered by the gag laws of 1893, do what they can to slyly fan the flame. Respectable laboring people look on the police as inquisitive. prying and interfering-interfering with despised by the whole social fabric. The free huckstering, newspaper selling, chickfault lies half with each. The people of en and rabbit raising, garbage throwing,



les, and what not. Above all, the constant insults offered by themselves to the lower classes are a real grievance. A state lower classes are a real grievance. A state of things exists that can hardly be imagined in America. It is not a complaint against corruption on the part of the police. It is a condition of personal strain between the police and people. The police have the great central government back of them. They represent practically a foreign power. The police are not afraid of being thrown out when complained against because the thought is always: "Oh, this is part of the general campaign against us"—

spot to look at the bones, which lay in piles ten and fifteen feet high as far as the eye could reach along the precipice, and it was commonly estimated that 100,000 buffaloes found a grave on that fatal spot. Sand storms in those days were so destructive that it was not unusual for freighters to lose their entire outfit. During the prevalence of a storm no attempt was made to move forward, and drivers cleared the sand out of the nostrils of the horses and oxen, as otherwise the animals part of the general campaign against us"-"us" meaning the government, i.e., the func-

The more picturesque and serious duties ed with keeping down the people, who are being constantly educated against them. Not only policemen, but police magistrates, are always present at every theatrical representation. It is a formal regulation that this officer—the commissary of police—shall be present from the rising of the curtain to the emptying of the hall. No public meeting, for any purpose, may be held, even in private halls, without twenty-four hours' notice of the place and object of the meeting being given. Assemblages in the public streets, places or squares are rigorously prohibited. And the mere "marching in troupes" is forbidden when such extherings cause eviltament as there all gatherings cause excitement—as they al-ways do. University students, who do about as they please in the Latin Quarter, are even prohibited from "demonstrating" and showing themselves, boy-fashion, in howling hordes in other parts of the city.

buried at the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise. A group of several hundreds of Blanquists (advanced socialists), headed by half a dozen municipal councillors and two deputies, had, according to law, signified their intention of marching to the grave of Blanintention of marching to the grave of Blanqui, to deposit a wreath of immortelles. Three hundred police, headed by Lepine himself, were standing before the gates, waiting for them. The Blanquists had a red flag. They forebade it to enter the cemetery. The flag was not unfurled, and the troop promised not to unfurl it. Still the police refused. The result was a free fight that assumed alarming proportions, disordered a whole section of the city, culminating in wholesale bloodshed, but no arrests. At any other time, were the world arrests. At any other time, were the world not so excited with rumors of international they themselves are in the way of complaining constantly about the veriest trifles. Day before yesterday an American was blithely tripping up the Boulevard des littlens, on his way to Monroe's Bank to Whenever citizens of any class are offend-

ed by the authorities or by public events, which the authorities tolerate, they take it on themselves to manifest their resentment. They organize a disorderly sort of procession that goes crying through the streets; they gather threateningly and, if the police were not at hand to keep the crowd in motion, there would soon be a full-fledged riot. There has not been a revolution in France which has not been a revolution in France which has not begun by just such manifesting, and the Paris police has learned its duty in the matter by hard and long experience.

When the opera of "Lohengrin" was brought out for the first time in Paris some four years ago, the Paris newspapers (who stand alone in the world as conscienceless trouble breeders) nearly caused such a riot, which, had it not been nipped in the bud, was intended to have been engineered to cate a provocation of war with Germany. For days before the newspapers had published, in great letters, all the insulting things which the composer Wagner had said against France. Agam, two years ago, the Latin Quarter riots, which bade fair to cause a revolution, were simply the result of a students' manifestation of their displeasure at the condemsimply the result of a students' manifes-tation of their displeasure at the condem-nation of some of their fellows for obscenity at a masked ball.

Not Very Pupular.

It is seen that the Paris police are not loved. They feel it themselves and show their resentment in their bearing and conduct. Their feeling is so quick in this matter-like the sensitiveness of a wound-that the first instant's glance at a subject dethe first instant's glance at a subject determines their deportment toward him and fixes firm and fast all their subsequent action and testimony. For such as do not shrink from them, who respond to them in good-fellowship, without fear, irony, sullenness, reserve or resentment, they have treasures of indulgence.

The drunken man who can give an amusing excuse for his condition will be treated like a man and brother. He will not be arrested; he will be jocularly told that he is lucky to have so much good liquor in him

lucky to have so much good liquor in him and slyly joked about the headache he will have next morning. The drunken man who turns gruffly or impatiently is marked for arrest. If he has not given cause for arrest, he will be egged on to it. The commonest recrimination before the police correctionelle runs something like this:

Policeman, "He called me 'cow!" Policeman-"He called me 'cow!"

Prisoner-"He called me 'woman!" Or, Policeman—"He bit my thumb." . Prisoner—"Because he was twisting my

The twisted arm goes to prison, nevertheless, for three months, while the wounded thumb is recompensed with money and a

On account of the feeling against them

the Paris police do not succeed well with the ladies. They are regularly extremely fine fellows physically, well calculated to please, and many a girl would be glad to have one were she not afraid of the ridicule of her friends. "Even their wives can't street. They don't need to say who. "Milk!" is another choice expression, referring to the anarchist reproach of "cow!" the most serious of all insults to the police. These fine fellows, whose only faults are untruthfulress, spite, envy and bad tem-per, who are regularly as honest as the day, marry as they can.

Effect of a Smile.

a charming humor all the day and consequently react to brighten the existence of all the citizens along his beat. The possession of a choice quarter of the city to patrol is the height of felicity. In the aristocratic quarters the policemen attain almost the suaveness of old family ser-vants. In the theater quarters they are constantly good humored. And the moder-ation of the police on such feast nights as Christmas, New Year, the 14th of July, at carnival time, Easter and the rest-when, without loss of dignity, they may smile back at the people and permit them to go whooping and careering—suggests the thought that if a miracle could be accomplished, if the hearts of both the people and police could be turned from mutual nagging, there would be a feeling of relief and contentment on all sides, and a great danger removed from the path of the present Ferral heavy.

STERLING HEILIG.

100,000 BUFFALOES DIED. Driven Over a Precipice by a Furious

From the Denver Field and Farm. Near Cheyenne Wells is a long stretch of level prairie, which suddenly terminates in a precipice, making a perpendicular descent of perhaps fifty feet to another plain below. In the winter of 1858 a great blizzard raged for several days. The snow was driven at a terrific rate before a nurricane of wind, and the buffalo were obliged, in self-preservation, to turn their backs and run with the wind. The result was that vast numbers of the buffalo were carried over the precipice, and their dead bodies were covered with twenty or thirty feet of

Blizzard-Destructive Sand Storm.

horses and oxen, as otherwise the animals were threatened with death from suffocation. A sand storm usually lasted only two or three hours, but its effects were felt for days by men and animals exposed to the fury of the blast.

snow. For many years people visited the spot to look at the bones, which lay in piles

erent places on the plains was the immense excavating power of the wind in a sand storm. There were areas of three or four storm. There were areas of three or four acres where the wind scooped out the sand forty or fifty feet deep and whirled it away in the air. It seemed as if the work began at a central spot no larger than could be covered with a man's hat. In an incredibly short time a round hole would be excavated. The wind then took hold in real earnest and the prophyliting were tand the prophyliting ware. earnest, and the probabilities were that an entire sand hill would be leveled down in

the next thirty minutes.

Mr. Ferry-"Greatness is all comparative. For example, an elephant four feet high would be called a cute little thing, while a The Case Illustrated.

Three days ago it was the anniversary of the death of Blanqui, the communist,



fur I've bin axing was he do

THRIFTY HAWAII

ACQUIESCENCE IN THE NEW REPUBLIC Irrigation Enterprises Which Promise to Greatly Increase Crops.

KILAUEA'S FIERY FLOOD

Former Yields.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HONOLULU, January 9, 1896. As foreshadowed in my letter of December 2, the remaining eight political prisoners were released on New Year day. Like all the rest, they are not fully pardoned, but released on parole, subject to a liability of being remanded to confinement if suspected of fresh treasonable activity. Practically they are free, and this closes a painful chapter of after effects of the insurrection of last year. It is one year ago today that the last engagement occurred in Manoa valley between the government forces and Wilcox's party

of the persons last released. While the year just closed has been one of severe experiences, with cholera following the insurrection, it is conspicuously true today that public affairs are in a far more
prosperous and cheerful condition than they
have been at any time since the overthrow
of the monarchy. There is an unwonted
feeling of security, it being evident that
now there is no farther thought of conspiracy against the government. The attempt
made by Underwood and Sheridan, now
awaiting trial, to enlist royalists here in
such a conspiracy, fully confirmed the fact
already known that no one residing in these
islands entertained any thought of farther
attempts in that direction. Now that all
the prisoners are set free, there is no farther painful grievance felt, and comparathe insurrection, it is conspicuously true tother painful grievance felt, and compara-tively good feeling prevails.

hiding on the shore a week later. He is one

Business is quite prosperous, and most people find employment, all of which favors public quiet. There has never before been so much building going on in this city. New cottages and larger residences have been going up in unwonted numbers in all di-rections. A good number of business blocks have also been in progress of erection. Our chief industry, sugar, is unusually favored by advance in prices, mainly due to Cuban troubles, also to a favorable growing season and a large increase of acreage. The coming crop is estimated at 190,000 tons, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over that of last year. The entire value of our exports for 1896 can hardly fall short of twelve mil-lions or nearly \$115 apiece for every person in these islands. This implies a high degree of financial prosperity, and that is favorable to political quiet. Men do not like to disturb general business prosperity by conspiracies and insurrections. Our bitterest royalists want no rows these days.

Reconciled Conspirators.

A very satisfactory thing attending the late release of political prisoners was the very complete and seemingly hearty manner in which these last eight, as well as the former seven released on Thanksgiving day, have signified their reconciliation of sentiment with the government. All of them, each in his own way, wrote that they thor-oughly saw and regretted their error in atempting to overthrow the republic, and that they wished to give earnest and loyal sup-port to the government. This was a great deal for some of them to avow, especially for such a man as the leading conspirator, Gulick, who had been an ardent partisan of that side for many years, and had es-pecially distinguished himself by the bitterness and violence of his lengthy statements printed in Col. Blount's report. Gulick is A half smile or a look of admiration tute of pride of character or sense of honor, abandoned his former attitude merely as a pretense. It may be assumed that he, and his associates also, acted with a sincere cona lost cause, and the republic was soundly worthy of allegiance. It is a genuine triumph for the government to have secured from its late enemies such a testimony to

It is certain that there has of late been a great mitigation of the extreme bitterness felt so long by leading royalists. It is harder to say how the common natives feel. Their ignorance and general inca-pacity render their sentiments of little pacity render their sentiments of little weight in public estimation, and they are naturally reserved in expressing their state of mind to other than their own class. There is no doubt a great deal of sullen conviction that the foreigner has got entirely the better of them, and that there is something very wrong about it all. The country was theirs—the Hawalians; now the foreigner owns most of the property the foreigner owns most of the property and runs the government exclusively. It cannot be expected that the Hawaiians should generally be content with such a should generally be content with such a state of things, any more than poor Indian Lo is to see his ancestral domains in the possession of whites. But, unlike the squalidly wretched Indian, the Hawaiian was never so well off in wordly goods, or so comfortable in his way of living, as he is today. Although most of them are poor as compared with the whites, they live far better and own far more property than the lower classes of England or France. As compared with their condition of sixty years ago, they are all immensely opulent and luxurious in their habits.

It does not follow that this comparative prosperity of the common native prevents more or less depth of resentment at the quite considerable political effacement which he feels. Really, he has all the voting power he ever had, and more; but he is no longer represented by a native sovereign, which he cares for vastly more than to have an actual voice in the government. The Kanaka has no republican tastes or yearnings for civil equality. He just wants the good, old-time native chieftaincy. Col. Blount was thoroughly accutaincy. Col. Biount was thoroughly accurate in his diagnosis of the Kanaka's political disposition when he reported it to Mr. Gresham (p. 19) as having "no aspiration in it for the advancement of the right of the masses to participate in the control of public affairs, but an eager, trustful devotion to the crown as an absolute mon-archy;" also as "blind devotion to arbitrary power vested in the crown worn by a person of native blood." The mystery is how Mr. Blount or Mr. Cleveland should have imagined it to be compatible with the progress of American civilization in the Pacific to remand it back under the government of such a Polynesian race, which it had outgrown and sloughed off. As I have pointed out before, the deepest

As I have pointed out before, the deepest element of antagonism to the republic is in the numerous half-white population, who largely share the superior capacity and force of the whites, but who lose the social prestige which they had under a native monarchy, as being foremost among the Hawaiians. Now, they are thrown at much disadvantage into an unqualified competition with the whites, who do not look upon them quite as equals socially. This change is deeply resented by this large class of the community, who accordingly have been the bitterest royalists. With them generally sympathizes, every white man who has children of that class, whom he conceives to suffer by the change. Really they do not so suffer because that now the half-white, being deprived of factitious promotion, is obliged to depend upon character and cultivated ability for advancement, and is impelled to wholesome effort and genuine improvement, and thus escapes the lately too common wreck of character. the lately too common wreck of character.

Troublesome English

cipal element of antagonism to the republic is that of a majority of the English residents, who resent the dominating influence of Americans in public affairs, and are especially opposed to the annexation to the United States, which is the avowed aim and policy of the republic. They pa-triotically desire Hawaii, if not to become

side entirely until actual annexation is consummated. After that event all parties would reconcile themselves to the inevitable, and most of them would find the situation eminently satisfactory and take kindly to it. The Sugar Orop Exceeds All

kindly to it.

Of considerable importance among the very favorable features of the present political situation is the quite satisfactory state of the public finances. Extraordinary expenditures growing out of the insurrection in January and from the cholera in September had seriously depleted the treasury and bills against the government remained unpaid for three or four months. Treasury receipts were also materially lessened by the injury to commercial business, which was more or less suspended at the time of those disastrous occurrences. It is most satisfactory to report that the treastime of those disastrous occurrences. It is most satisfactory to report that the treasury is now completely replenished and all liabilities fully met up to date. The rapidity of this improvement is due to the fact that a large proportion of the taxes are collected in the month of December. Having once made up the deficiency, however, the treasury is likely to keep even hereafter and to gain a surplus as before.

The only unsettled claim of the British government in behalf of its subjects involved in the insurrection is that for Col. V. V. Ashford, who had been convicted of misprision of treason, but afterward released on account of ill health, on condition of leaving the country. He has remained in California. The law advisers of that government on reviewing the evidence at

in California. The law advisers of that government on reviewing the evidence at his trial held that it was insufficient for conviction, the chief witness being Nowlein, who was state's evidence and a confederate in the crime, although his testimony was circumstantially confirmed by several others. A strong corroboration was Ashford's commission by Lilluokalani as associate justice of the supreme court, notassociate justice of the supreme court, not-withstanding his fearful vilification of her of insurgents. The latter escaped by an obscure trafl over the ridge into Nunanu valley, and scattered, Wilcox being captured in hiding on the share a rock later. He is one

Ashford to Be Released.

To this objection from London Mr. Hatch replied by submitting some new evidence in the form of a very strong affiliavit by a well-known native woman long in intimate relations with Ashford. This testified to his being thoroughly involved in the conspiracy, giving much characteristic lan-guage used by him, such as the woman guage used by him, such as the woman could not possibly have invented herself. This additional testimony has, however, also been rejected, on the ground that the same witness at the trial had strongly testified to his innocence. For some reason she has latterly become hostile to him. All that the British government asks is the remission of the secretary. the remission of the sentence. For the sake of amicable settlement this will doubtless be accorded, and Col. Ashford will soon be at liberty to return to Honolulu. His brother, C. W. Ashford, a former cabinet minister being a neturalized Hawaiian net minister, being a naturalized Hawaiian, could not appeal against his stern subjec-tion to exile. He is fully believed by this government to be in confederacy with the conspirators, Sheridan and Underwood. They are particularly averse to having him return here on any conditions.

return here on any conditions.

It has generally been accepted as a fact that about all the lands available in these islands for raising sugar cane had already been occupied and that hence no very great augmentation of the annual yield was to be hoped for. It was plain, however, that there were remaining hun reds of thousands of acres of excellent soil adapted to other productions. Large tracts on Hawaii having abundant moisture were too rough and rocky for cane, but admirable for coffee. rocky for cane, but admirable for coffee rocky for cane, but admirable for conee. Elsewhere were excellent lands receiving insufficient moisture, since cane needs about eight inches of water a month all the year round. From time to time facilities for irrigation have been improved and ties for irrigation have been improved and systems of ditching and piping have consystems of ditching and piping have conveyed streams to remote and arid tracts, which are now smiling in the rank verdure of sugar cane. Elsewhere huge steam pumps lift water from 100 to 200 feet, reclaiming other half desert lands. It is really difficult to say where these impacts the sain water these interestings of the sain water these interestings and piping have conveyed and arid tracts. really difficult to say where these improvements will be arrested by insuperable obstacles. A new scheme is now mooted, which is not unlikely to add 60,000 tons a year to the sugar crop of Oahu alone or over thirty per cent to the whole yield of this group.

Irrigation Schemes. Between Pearl harbor and the northwest shore of this island lies a remarkably smooth tract, about half of which is a quite level region, from 600 to 850 feet above the sea. It is bounded by a mountain range on sea. It is bounded by a mountain range on each side, and slopes off rather gently to either shore. Much of the soil is of superior quality. It is certain in the future of a real horse swappers' convention, where liquid stimulants are required to give gab as well as cheek to the quality. It is certain in the future to be trader, to give gab as well as cheek to the trader. each side, and slopes off rather gently to winters ample moisture for the production of crops maturing in from three to five months. During half the year the lower levels are quite arid and the upper levels scant of rain, so that sugar cane is apparently out of the question. At the shores, however, at either border are enormous quantities of water escaping into the sea from springs. A moderate estimate country from springs. A moderate estimate counts the supply ample to irrigate 15,000 acres of cane, or enough for an annual crop of 60,000 tons. The water could be impounded by dykes along the shores, or could be taken from artesian wells, as is done for 2,000 lowlying acres at Ewa plantation, just beyond

Pearl loche. But no one has supposed that this water at sea level could be profitably lifted 400, 600 or 800 feet. There was the land, and close by was the water to make it fruitful; but to unite the two seemed as impractica-ble as to bridge the Pacific ocean. Now, to ble as to bridge the Pacific ocean. Now, to our surprise, we are being told that it can be done. Mr. B. F. Dillingham, our great railway promoter, announces that leading pump manufacturers "have supplied figures and specifications, with guarantees, for water to be raised to a height of 650 to 850 feet (with coal at such price as it can be supplied on this island) at a cost that will make sugar raising on good soil profitable at the lowest price it has ever netted the average producer on these islands."

If the waters now running to waste on the shores of Ewa and Waialua can thus be united to the best parts of the fifty thousand acres of level upland lying between it means a trebling of the sugar product of this island of Oahu, and a not distant doubling of its population. When annexation takes place the importation of contract laborers from China and Japan must contract.

place the importation of contract laborers from China and Japan must cease. American and European farmers will come in and cultivate sugar cane on shares for the mills. Those cool, breezy uplands will make delightful homesteads for such a population. Less than half the lands can be supplied with constant irrigation. With forty or fifty inches of winter rains, the larger half of the district will be adapted to farms for raising hav vegetables, maize cats fruit the district will be adapted to farms for raising hay, vegetables, malze, oats, fruit, poultry and dairy products. For these the sugar plantations will create a large home market. Besides this, not less than a million tons of shipping are likely annually to frequent Pearl harbor after the Isthmian canal is opened. The prospective farms will be in the immediate vicinity, and will find a large market for their products from these ships.

It is one of the advantages of Pearl har-bor that it is not only favored with cool breezes and the best of fresh water, but is central to a splendid farming district, where the voyagers can refresh themselves. Anthe voyagers can refresh themselves. Another quarter century must witness great and most interesting changes in that beautiful region. Meantime, we are hoping for speedy cable connection, an early removal of the bar at Pearl harbor, and, not least, the not very distant cutting of the Nicarague canal. Annexation we regard as compared as comp gua canal. Annexation we regard as coming soon, as a matter of course.

Kilauca's Eruption.

I am particularly glad to be able to report that our chief natural object of interest, Kilauea volcano, after thirteen months of quiescence and cooling off, has resumed business in great force. Instead of broad, surging lakes of fire, such as throngs of visitors have for so many years been viewing awe-struck and fascinated, there has been left for their inspection these past months only a hideous black abyss, from which ascended thin films of abyss, from which ascended thin films of sulphury vapor, with here and there red hot rocks to be seen in deep fissures around it. This ragged pit, from which the white hot lava that filled it had quietly sunk away in December, 1894, was about 1,400 feet in diameter and 500 feet deep, contracting below to the mouth of a dark shaft some 200 feet in diameter, leading down into the plutonic depths. It was expected that the bright, fearful flood would soon pour up again through this outlet, as it always had done after a short rest in its Tartarean' home. But Manager Lee of the Volcano House had become nearly discouraged at the long de-At 11 p.m. of the 3d instant a light was

seen on the clouds above the pit. It stead-ily increased during the night to a great illumination, so that it was clearly observed in the town of Hilo, thirty miles away. By morning the returning lava was well up in the shaft, and during the day it reached the top of it, forming a boiling lake of 200x250 feet in dimensions. It will triotically desire Hawaii, if not to become a British colony, which would be best of all, at least to remain independent, with the strongest probability of an early predominance of British influences, as commerce increases, with steamers mostly under the British flag. All these elements of antagonism to the republic of Hawaii, as above enumerated, are not likely to sub-

which was over two years in filling the pit so as to overflow. The pit now, however, has less than half the area it had at that time. Past experience thoroughly justifies the expectation that the glowing flood will go on rising for some years until it overtops the rim of that central pit called "Hale-a-mau-mau" (fern hub) and floods over the floor, of the great caldera of Kilauea, as is its wont. The great show is again open to all visitors in its changing phases of blazing grandeur and terror. A large number of visitors are booked for the return of the steamer Kinau to Hila, whence thirty-one miles of charming drive lands them at the Volcano House.

President Dole and wife sailed on the 7th for the Kona coffee district, where the lady will enjoy the sea breezes at Miss Paris' "seaside home," while the president inspects the roads of the Kona district. He also intends to visit Sam. Parker, the last premier of the queen, and look at the forest belt of Hamakua, which needs to be fenced in order to preserve what remains of it from the ravages of cattle. This must be done to save Hamakua from drying up.

RRELAKEAST CONVERSATIONALISE.

BREAKFAST CONVERSATIONALIST. such a One Exists in Literature, but

Rochester Post-Express. A writer in the Buffalo Courier represents some one as asking this interesting question: "Did you ever know any one who could converse brilliantly at breakfast?" The question is a good one. Why, indeed, should rot conversation be brilliant at the breakfast table, when the brain is fresh, yesterday's worries have all been slept over and today's have yet to come? And were not the genial "Autocrat, Professor and Poet" speakers at a breakfast table, where surely the conversation was nearly akin to brilliancy? There are other books that give, as early morning talk, conversations which their authors think worth printing, and how and then in the journal or the letters of a great man there is a reference to a break-

fast table discussion.
Yet, what one of us has ever really come in contact with brilliant talk at 8 a.m.?
The very fishballs and buckwheat cakes are humble, lowly, reassuring viands that somenumble, lowly, reassuring viands that some-how do not inspire the eloquence that comes with the pungent flavor of the venison, the cool self-confidence suggested by the orange ice, the epigrammatic terseness of the af-ter-dinner coffee, the genial sunniness of the fruits and the sweetness of the candies. or less we always talk on the level of what

we wear—unconsciously, perhaps—and it is one thing to eat with a watch in your hand and the work before you, and another with the watch in your pecket and the work ac-complished—which is the difference to most men between their breakfast and late din-

We are reminded, to be sure, that there are social functions known as "breakfasts," and the talk must be somewhat interesting and clever or they would have long ago dled out. But these "breakfasts" take place at balls have been privately and individually served to the guests some hours before, and so these are breakfasts in name only.

There is, too, another evidence that the animal rature has the better of the spiritual usually at the breakfast hour in the circumstance that the French, who could not bear to be conversationally dull at a meal, take the first one of the day in bed! How take the first one of the day in the first roon, and the buckwheat cakes and fish-balls have been privately and individually fascination this one custom perhaps has given to them! We believe that the most glowing description of a brilliant talker would be that he (or she) was so at the breakfast table.

HORSE SWAPPING IN GEORGIA. A Lively Scene on the First Tuesday of Each Month. From the Carrollton (Ga.) Times.

Did you ever attend a real first Tuesday horse swapper convention, and wade around in the mud and listen to the swagger and bluff indulged in by the devotees of the boneyard? Did you never take a survey of the limping, halting cavalcade of fourfcr-a-penny stock, of which you can never see one so hed but that another is worse, all drawn up on first Tuesdays to be swapped? Then, dear reader, you can tolerate a brief pen picture of a real horse swappers'

ed, as there is hardly a bare possibility of ed, as there is hardly a bare possibility of loss in any transaction that may occur. "How'll you swap?" cries one would-be trader with a limping jade with both bow legs and knock knees, and of such stock the more a man owns the poorer he is. "Right," is the answer of another trader

"Right," is the answer of another trader with a sway-backed, big-legged shadow that couldn't chew a lump of mush.

"Come this way and swap for the gray mare, just nine years old (none of them are older than nine). I want to trade her for a horse." And if such a trade is made, in three minutes that man is shouting a proposition to trade that horse for a mare or a mule.

proposition to trade that horse for a mare or a mule.

Whips and spurs are in constant demand to keep awake or induce a stir among the stacks of bones that wearily drag about on exhibition, where every apology is made for any defects that may be apparent. The spavin-legged, hobbling skeleton of a horse, it is explained, fell through a bridge a few days previously and slightly injured his limb, but of course will be all right in a day or two. The sweenied shadow is tenderfooted, if bare, and pricked with a nail, if shod, while some better-looking horse, doctored up for the occasion, but which in all probability is not worth the club it would take to knock him in the head, is represented to be hopelessly afflicted with every disease that horseflesh is heir to. By such representation the real condition. ease that horseflesh is heir to. By such epresentation the real condition of the representation the real condition of the horse is advoitly concealed, and a "go back," as they call it, for cheating, is estopped, because the horse was represented to have every conceivable complaint, though his appearance did not indicate it. All sorts of jeers are thrown out with the shouting banters that are heard everywhere, such as, "How'll you swap that race horse for a pint of peanuts?" or, "How much boot will you give between that stump sucker and a bee course?"

These sallies are given good-naturedly and received in the same spirit. Horses are exchanged for pocket knives, pistols, watches, sulkies, dogs, anything. Last Tuesday one man exchanged his horse for a cow, and, saddling her up, he mounted and rade around benefits.

a cow, and, saddling her up, he mounted ard rode around, bantering others for a trade, with as much complaisance as ever.

The Grunt of the Pig.

The Grunt of the Pig.

From the North American Review.

The continual grunting of the pig is of interest as revealing something of the conditions of life of his wild ancestors. A herd of swine scattered in the long grass or among the brackens of a European forest would soon lose sight of one another. But the grunts of each would still advertise his presence to his neighbors, and so the individual members of the herd would not lose touch with the main body. Then there are grunts and grunts. If one of my readers will imitate the ingenious Mr. Garner and take a phonograph to the nearest pigsty he might get material to make up a book on the language and grammar of the hog. However thick the jungle, the wild pig could, by taking note of the pitch and emphasis of the grunts to right and left of him, tell pretty much what his hidden colleagues were thinking about.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1895.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. and P.), 6th and B sta.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service west from Washington.

2:25 P.M. DAILY.—Cincinnati and St. Louis delly. Ditting Car from Washington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis daily. Ditting Car from Washington.

Arrive Cincinnati, Scolo a.m.; St. Louis, 6:45 p.m.; Chicago, 5:30 p.m.; St. Louis, 6:45 p.m.; Chicago, 6:30 p.m.; Italiana St. Louis and Fullman Steepers for Cincinnati, Lexington and Fullman Steepers for Cincinnati, Lexington and Fullman Steepers for Cincinnati, 5:50 p.m.; Chicago, 7:30 a.m.; St. Louis, 6:30 p.m.; Chicago, 6:30 p.m

He-"Your father advises me to invest my fortune in Wall street. It would be politic, I suppose." "No, don't you do it! After he had wor all your money he'd never let us marry."

In Time of Peace Prepare for War. From Harper's Bazar.



"Better take 'em both, mister. This Venezuelan war's gein' to make dogs skurce. Durin' the last war in France them Paris folks paid four an' five dollars a pound for dog meat." RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station corner of 6th and B streets.

in effect Japuary 6, 1896.

10:30 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cintinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Parlor and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to Pitcsburg.

10:30 A.M. FAST LINE—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Parlor and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to Pitcsburg.

3:40 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Sleeping and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago.

7:10 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Chicago.

7:10 P.M. SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car Harrisburg to Cincinnati.

10:40 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ing Car Washington to Suspension Bridge via Buffalo.

10:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Miagara Falls daily, Sleeping Car Washington to Elmira.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST.

4:00 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED." daily, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore, Regular at 7:05 (Dining Car), 7:29, 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car), 10:05 (Dining Car), 10:00 (Dining Car), 10:05 (Dining Car), 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:05 (Dining Car), 7:20, 9:00, 10:05 (Dining Car), 11:00 (Dining Car), 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express 7:50 A.M. week days, 2:01 and 5:40 P.M. daily. For Boston without change, 7:50 A.M. week days, and 3:15 P.M. daily. For Baltimore, 6:25, 7:05, 7:20, 7:50, 9:00, 10:00, 10:05, 10:30, 11:00 and 11:50 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:38, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:05, 7:20, 9:00, 9:05, 10:35, 10:30, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40 ard 11:35 P.M. For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 A.M. and 4:36 P.M. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:20, 9:00 A.M., 12:15 and 4:20 For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 A.M. and 4:36 P.M. daily, except Sunday. For Annapolis, 7:20, 9:09 A.M., 12:15 and 4:20 P.M. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 4:20 P.M. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 4:20 P.M. Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 10:48 P.M. week days. Express for Richmond, points on Atlantic Coast Line, 4:30 A.M., 3:46 P.M. daily. Richmond and Atlanta, 8:40 P.M. daily. Richmond only, 10:57 A.M. week days.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 A.M. daily, and 4:25 P.M. week days.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 A.M. daily, and 4:25 P.M. week days. For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57, 11:50 A.M., 12:50, 1:40, 3:20, 4:25, 5:00, 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10 and 11:39 P.M. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45 A.M., 2:45, 6:15, 8:02 and 10:10 P.M.
Leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 6:43, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 10:28 A.M., 1:00, 2:15, 3:00, 8:23, 5:00, 5:50, 6:13, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10, 10:52 and 11:08 P.M. On Sunday at 6:48, 9:10, 10:28 A.M., 2:15, 5:30, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:52 P.M. Ticket offices, corner 15th and G sts. and at the station, 6th and B sts., where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

8. M. PREVOST,
General Manager.

General Passenger Agent.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
(Piedmont Air Line.)
Schedule in effect January 6, 1896.
All trains arrive and leave at Pennsylvania

8:00 A.M.—Daily—Local for Danville. Connects at Manassas for Strasburg, dally, except Sunday, and It Lynchburg with the Norfolk and Western daily, and with C. & O. daily for Natural Bridge and Alifton Force.

Sunday,
4:51 P.M.—Daily—Local for Charlottesville.
10:05 P.M.—Daily—New York and Florida Short
Line, Limited, Pullman Compartment and Observation Sleeping Cars, New York to St. Augustine;
Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers, New York to
Tampa and Augusta; Vestibuled Day Coach, Washington to St. Augustine, and Dining Car, Salisbury,
to St. Augustine. Tampa and Augusta; Vestibuled Day Coach, Washington to St. Augustine, and Dining Car, Salisbury to St. Augustine.

10:43 P.M.—Daily—WASHINGTON AND SOUTH-WESTERN VESTIBULED LIMITED, composed of Pullman Vestibuled Sieepers, Dining Cars and Day Coaches. Pullman Sieepers New York to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.; New York to Memphis via Birmingham, New York to New Orienns via Atlanta and Montgomery. Vestibuled Day Coach Washington to Atlanta, Southern Raliway Dusing Car Greensboro' to Montgomery.

TRAINS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ROUND HILL leave Washington 9:01 A.M. daily and 4:45 P.M. daily, except Sunday, and 6:25 P.M. Sundays only, for Round Hill; 4:32 P.M., daily, except Sunday, for Herndon. Returning arrive at Washington 8:26 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Herndon, and 8:36 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Herndon, and 8:34 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Herndon, and 8:34 Through trains from the south arrive at Washington 6:42 A.M., 9:45 A.M., 2:20 P.M. and 9:46 P.M. daily Manassas Division, 10:00 A.M. daily, except Sunday, and 8:40 A.M. daily from Chaclottesville.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation and information

M. H. GREEN, General Superintendent.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent,
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L. S. BROWN, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect December 1, 1895.
Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.
For Clicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains 11:30 a.m., 8:20 p.m.
For Clicinati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3,45 p.m., Express 12:01 night.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland, Express daily 11:80 a.m. and 8:40 p.m.
For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a.m.
For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a.m.
For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a.m.
For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans, 9:10 p.m. daily; Sleeping Cars through.
For Luray, 3:45 p.m. daily.
For Baltimore, week days, 5:00, 6:30, x6:50, x7:00, x7:15, x8:00, 8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a.m., x12:10, x12:30, 12:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:32, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, and x12:01 night; Sundays, x6:50, x7:00, x3:00, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30 p.m., x12:10, x12:00, x12:00, x10:00, x10:00, x11:30 p.m., x12:10, x12:00, x10:00, x10:00, x11:30 p.m., x12:10, x12:00, x10:00, x10

Gen. Manager.

Pullnan locations and tickets at company's of-fices, 513- and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue. H. W. FULLER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS AND NOTARY PUB lic for all states and territories a SPECIALTI by R. H. EVANS. Office (basement), 1321 F at Always in office, office hours. myl1-tr

CHARLES S. BUNDY, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Of all the States and Territories 317 4½ st. n.w. (new Equity buildi

JOHN E. BEALL, JOHN E. MITCHELL, Commissioners of Deeds for every state and terri-tory. Notary Public, United States Commissioner, oc23 Office, 1321 F st. (first floor).

DENTISTRY.

FREE DENTAL INFIRMARY, DENTAL DEPT. OF the Columbian University, No. 1825 H st. n.w.— Open daily from 1 to 5 p.m. All operations at cost of the material used. Extracting free.d31-tf FREE DENTAL INFIRMARY, 625 Mass. ave., Homoeopathic Dispensary bldg. Open daily from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. No charge except for materials used. Extracting free. Also Free Dispensary, 2 to 5 daily. se26-tr

ATTORNEYS. CAMPBELL CARRINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Webster Law building, 505 D st. n.w., Washington, D.C. Residence, No. 3 Mount Vernon Flats,
New York ave. and 9th st. n.w. sel8